



Select Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

APRIL.

BY MISS H. R. HUDSON.

April has searched the winter land,
And found her petals flowers again;
She kissed them to unfold their leaves,
And coaxed them with sun and rain.

And filled the grass with green content,
And made the weeds and clover vain.
Her fairies climb the naked trees,
And set green caps on every stalk;

Her primroses peep bashfully
From borders of the garden walk;
And in the reddening maple toys
Her blackbird gossip and talk.

She greets the patient evergreens,
She gets a store of ancient gold;
Gives tassels presents to the breeze,
And teaches rivers songs of old.

Then shakes the trees with stolen March winds,
And laughs to hear the cuckoo scold.
Sometimes to fret the sober sun,
She pulls the clouds across his face;

But finds the snow drift in the woods,
Grows next again and prays his grace;
Waits till the last white wreath is gone,
And drops arbutus in the place.

Her crocuses and violets
Give all the world a gay "Good year!"
Tall iris grow tired of green,
And get themselves a purple gear;

And tiny buds that lie asleep
On hill and field her summons hear.
She rocks the saucy meadow cups;
The sunset's heart anew she dies;

She fills the dusk of deepest woods
With vague, sweet sunshine and surprise,
And wakes the periwinkles up,
And turns her face, and glides away.

Popular Tales.

THE ISLAND BEAUTY.

BY HUBT BAILY.

I was very proud of my first independent command, when the government chartered the yacht Sybil, a vessel of about sixty tons, and fitting her out for service sent me in her, with only two other officers and a crew of thirty men, to do duty on the coast of Florida.

The crews of vessels in that locality had often been murdered by the Seminoles, against whom the United States were waging a war of extermination.

The Florida reefs had been particularly designated in my orders as a part of my cruising ground; and in obedience thereto, as soon as I had reached the head of them at Cape Florida, I ran inside and took the yacht to an anchorage for the night, just to the southward of Soldier Key.

The next morning with a breeze as light as the breath of a baby, we made sail down the reef, all hands gazing with delight on the flowery and luxuriant tropical verdure which met the eye upon the clusters of small islands inside of our course.

With all sail set, the wind was so light that we did not get more than three or four knots an hour out of the fairy craft, so I concluded to have my gig, a beautiful boat of six oars, built like a racing shell almost, got out for the purpose of inspecting some of the islands, to see if I could find game or fruit on them.

Leaving orders with my first officer to fire a gun for my recall if the wind freshened, I pushed off from the vessel, and the boat sped through the water, almost like an arrow through the air, impelled by a crew both young and vigorous, who took a pride in the boat and her speed.

Observing about a mile inside a very pretty little island with half a dozen tall palms or cocoanut trees, I could not yet tell which, on it, I landed for it.

The nearest I got to the more beautiful it seemed. Flowering plants and vines beneath the tall palms, a sand beach as white as snow for a border—that was the picture.

Before I reached the beach my frequent exclamations made the men look over their shoulders to see the beauties which elicited my admiration, and though they said nothing, the sparkle in their eyes told that they appreciated the scene.

Seeing a small lagoon or bay making up amid the flowering verdure, I steered into it, and in a few moments we were at a landing-place.

Here a new surprise awaited us. A small boat, only large enough for a single person, and shaped almost like a sea shell—a delicate frail thing, made of Spanish cedar and tastefully ornamented with shells of various colors—laid on the white sand close by the water.

In it were a pair of small oars, also inlaid with pieces of pearl-shell.

This is surely an enchanted island, and fairies must inhabit it, said I as I leaped ashore, and telling the men to stay by the boat, walked up a narrow path through a small orange and lemon grove, fragrant beyond description.

I had got near the centre of the island, which did not contain an area of more than a couple of acres, when I paused suddenly, for before me on a grassy mound beneath a palm-tree lay something that looked too angelic for this earth.

It was a young female asleep, so perfectly beautiful in form and feature that I hardly breathed while my eyes drank in her charms lest I should awaken her.

She seemed very young and slight, yet early womanhood was disclosed in her well-developed chest, rising and falling beneath the bodice of her dress—in the symmetrical limbs shown rather freely by her attitude and a dress Spanish in its style, and suited to the mellow climate in which the wearer lived.

Her feet, so small and delicate, were bare; so was her head, from which a perfect flood of golden curls fell over a neck and shoulders as fair as ever I saw in the sunny south, with scarce a shade of the sunbrown to be seen.

A book which she had been holding had fallen from her grasp, and lay among some scattered flowers by her side.

Curious to know what she had been reading, I stepped lightly forward, and was about to grasp the book, when I beheld a snake with its eyes flashing like sparks of fire, in the very act of striking with its deadly fangs. It was a huge moccasins snake, all coiled up where it had crept upon its sleeping victim.

I had not won my sword, but thanks to fortune, a small revolver was in my pocket.

To draw and cock it was the work of a second; to aim at the reptile with the quickness of thought, to fire in the same breath was that of another.

With a wild scream the girl sprang to her feet, her eyes blue as the sea off-sounding, distended with terror, to see a man before her with a drawn pistol in his hand, the snake from its deadly barrel yet curling above his head.

"Look!" I said pointing to the writhing reptile, the head of which, with extended fangs, lay but a few inches from the body. "I fired only to save your life. That horrible snake was about to strike you even as you slept."

"God sent you here," she cried wildly, turning white as snow in her face, while she looked terror-stricken upon the hideous snake.

"I believe He did," I responded. Who are you and where do you live?"

"My father is a diver for the wreckers, sir," she answered. "We live on an island a couple of miles down the reef, where there is a settlement of divers and wreckers. If you see my father, he will almost worship you for saving me. I am his only child—so like my mother was, he says—But I never saw her. She died when I was quite young."

The voice of the girl sounded touchingly mournful when she said this.

"Is that your boat at the landing?" I asked.

"Yes," she answered. I come here in it almost every day; but I shall never come again; and she gave another shuddering glance at the serpent.

Then, after she paused, she timidly asked:

"Do you live near here?"

"I wish you to see me sometimes."

"Because father hates Yankees, sir. He was born in England, but he came to Bahama to live, and after mother died came here."

"I hope he will like me," I said. "I shall row down to your settlement. Shall I not take you there in my boat?"

"O, no, no," she answered with a look of alarm. "Father gets angry if any man speaks to me. But sir if you could only take that to show him what a terrible death you have saved me from, I think he would like you. I wish he would, for then you could come to see me sometimes."

She pointed to the snake as she spoke. I was so charmed with her artlessness, her peerless beauty, the siren-like music of her voice, that I could have put the snake into my bosom if she had asked it.

But I shrank to the coxswain of my boat to bring up a small bailing bucket which was kept in it.

He came and was "all eyes" when he saw the fairy of the enchanted isle, but I pointed to the snake and its head, and told him to take a stick and put them in the bucket, and take it back to the boat.

I followed with the girl by my side, and when we got to the water-side, launched her little boat for her.

Swiftly and gracefully she rowed off, and my wondering oarsmen followed in her wake, for it would have been quite beneath official dignity to inform them of the particulars of my late adventure.

On a larger island, partly cultivated, some two miles below, I soon saw the settlement of which she spoke, and observing that the schooner had come to an anchor to keep from drifting into danger in the calm, I had no hesitation in paying it a visit.

The girl landed a few yards ahead of us and was met by a large muscular looking man, middle aged apparently, who embraced her.

The next moment I saw her turn and point to me, and I knew that she was speaking of her peril and rescue.

As soon as we landed I took the bucket containing the serpent and advanced to wards them.

As I came near, I heard him speaking to her, and I thought his tone was unkind and harsh; and before I reached them she turned off abruptly and went towards the house.

I got but a glimpse of her face as she

turned away, but I felt sure she was weeping.

I did not pause, but walking up to the man, who had turned to look at me with a cold and rather repulsive expression, I turned the dead reptile out at his feet, and said:

"If you are Mr. Bond, your daughter desired that I should exhibit to you the snake which came very near striking her with its deadly fangs."

"My name is Bond, and I have to thank you for saving the life of my child," he said very coldly both in tone and manner. "I am poor—only a miserable diver, and unable to reward you substantially."

"The happiness of saving your pure and beautiful child is all the reward any man could desire," I exclaimed.

"Did you tell her she was beautiful?" he asked sharply, almost angrily.

"No sir, I have exchanged but few words with her. But her mirror would tell her that she is handsome."

"She never looked in one," he muttered. "Once again I thank you sir; and he turned away."

"Stop a moment, Mr. Bond," said I, determined to have an understanding with him, which would enable me to see more of the sweet girl whose image was now fairly burning into my heart; "I am Lieutenant J. J., commanding the United States schooner Sybil, a gentleman, I hope, by birth, education and principle. I desire to become better acquainted with your daughter. My motives are honorable. I request your permission to visit her."

"A diver's hut is no place for a gentleman to visit," he replied in a stern tone. "My child is all the comfort I have on earth. No one shall have a chance to win her from me; and without another word he walked off rapidly in the same direction which she had taken."

I was chilled by his words and manner, but not disheartened. She had looked on me kindly—yes, with eyes that reflected the light of love.

I made up my mind that, with or without his consent, I would see her, for I knew that, suddenly as it came upon me, I loved her.

I therefore returned to the schooner; but when an hour later a breeze sprang up, I did not get under way, for I intended to go ashore again on the next morning.

That night, all I thought of or dreamed of was Alice Bond and her beauty.

The next morning opened wild and stormy—so stormy that we were glad to get under way, and find a better anchorage in among the islands near the settlement.

Just after we came to an anchor I noticed a small sloop-rigged boat standing out from the islands, and wondering at the temerity of any person venturing out in such weather, especially in so small a craft.

After breakfast I had my boat manned, and went on shore to the settlement.

I saw a group of wreckers and divers, near the landing, and approaching them asked for the residence of Mr. Bond.

"There it is, sir," said one of the men, pointing to a neat vine-embowered cottage. But he seems to have gone clean crazy. He is out yonder in the storm in that little smack with his daughter, and says he is going over to the Bahamas with her."

I took but one look at the speck of a boat in the distance, struggling in a storm which was growing worse each moment.

The next moment I was in my boat, urging the rowers to pull their hardest to get me on board.

In less than fifteen minutes, with her cable slipped, no time to raise an anchor then, the Sybil, under all the canvass she could carry, was standing out towards the Gulf stream, in chase of the little boat.

We saw it when we crossed the white foaming surf on the reef, saw it safely on the great rolling waves beyond, and then, all at once, it disappeared.

O, how wretched I was as we sped on in the direction where we had last seen it.

Finding a channel, we crossed the reef, and soon, all too soon, we came in sight of a boat, bottom up, with its mast and sail floating alongside. But the diver and his daughter had disappeared forever.

I towed the boat in, and it was recognized at the settlement, and many an honest face looked sad as they spoke of poor Alice Bond.

I loved her then—I love her memory yet.

How SOON FORGOTTEN.—So lately dead, so soon forgotten. 'Tis the way of the world. Men take us by the hand, and are anxious about the health of our bodies, and laugh at our jokes, and we really think like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of the earth. Some day we die and are buried. The sun does not stop for our funeral; everything goes on as usual; we are not missed on the streets, men laugh at others' jokes; one or two hearts feel the wounds of affliction, one or two members still hold our names and forms. But the crowd moves in the daily circle, and in three days the great wave of time sweeps over our steps and washes out the last vestige of our lives.

CURE FOR SORE THROAT.—Mix a quarter of an ounce of saltpeter, finely pulverized with three ounces of pure honey. Dilute it with vinegar, and use it as a gargle. Or take a small spoonful of it in the mouth, occasionally, and let it dissolve slowly.

Lead for pencils is procured at Easton, Pa.

Early History of the Eastern Shore.

The first settlement made on the shore was on "Kent Island," known then as the "Isle of Kent." Its first white inhabitants, it seems, were under Capt. Wm. Clayborne, of the Virginia Colony, who settled there prior to the arrival of Governor Leonard Calvert and his Colony, in February, 1634. The said Clayborne settled himself on the Isle of Kent, which is further up the Bay than the settlement of Governor Calvert's, (which was in St. Mary's county) for the purpose of trading with the Indians, and refused to submit to the authority of Governor Calvert, who was appointed Governor of Maryland by Lord Baltimore when the expedition was fitted out for Maryland. Yet, it would seem in the latter part of the year 1637, the Isle of Kent was in some measure reduced to the obedience of Lord Baltimore—and steps seem now to have been taken to put in force the civil authority of the Lord Proprietor over the Island, as a part of the province, and Capt. George Evelyn was commissioned as commander by Governor Calvert.

In 1639 the Isle of Kent was erected into a Hundred and called Kent Hundred, which Hundred was considered as within the county of St. Mary's (which was then the only county formed) until another county should be erected on the Eastern Shore. The county of Kent was therefore established as the first county on the Eastern Shore, in 1639—during the administration of affairs by Governor William Stone.

At the time Philip Calvert assumed the Government of the colony, in 1660, its population was about 12,000; and in five years it increased to 16,000; and by the year 1671, to 20,000.—During his term of office Calvert county was erected as the second on the shore. The third county on the shore was Somerset, which was erected by order of the Governor (then Charles Calvert) on the 22nd of 1666. The fourth county was Dorchester, which was erected by the Legislature of 1669. The fifth was Cecil, which was originally part of Baltimore county, but was formed as a separate county in 1674 by the proclamation of Governor Charles Calvert.

The sixth was Queen Anne's, which was erected as a separate county in 1706, the seventh was Worcester, formed out of a part of Somerset, in the year 1742. There was a county by this name formed as early as 1672, but the whole of its territory, lying within the present limits of Delaware, it was lost by Maryland, when the boundary of that province was adjusted.

The eighth, Caroline co. was formed under an Act of Assembly at the session of 1773 by taking a part of the counties of Dorchester and Talbot. The ninth, Wicomico county, was the last formed, and was erected under provisions of the Constitution of 1807, subject however to the ratification of a majority of voters within its limits.

The southern boundary of the Eastern Shore of Maryland has been from the first formation of the Colony at St. Mary's, and is still, in contention between Maryland and Virginia. The extent of Maryland was marked out on the "Charter" by five lines—beginning at a point on the Chesapeake Bay, called "Watkins' Point" near the river "Wigheo" and running east to the Ocean, the controversy that first arose with Virginia, was as to the actual position of "Watkins' Point." The Colony of Virginia had denied from the first the validity of the Charter of Maryland, claiming the whole territory of Maryland as belonging to the Charter of Virginia, and continued to do so until the treaty of 1668—previous to which time she (Virginia) had formed settlements upon the tongue of land now forming Accomac and Northampton counties. But to secure the proper footing of Maryland, Governor Calvert, in 1661, issued commissions to three persons, to make settlements and grant lands on the Eastern Shore in the name of the Province of Maryland—which they did, and in a year the number of tithables at Manokin and Anamessux reached fifty. The Virginians, however, soon becoming restless, demanded the new settlers should submit to their authority. This created a disturbance and the negotiations which followed terminated in the appointment of a Commissioner by each government to ascertain the true position of "Watkins' Point." Philip Calvert was appointed on the part of Maryland, and Edmund Scarborough on the part of Virginia—who finally adjusted the dispute on the 25th of June, 1668; and the line was distinctly indicated, but owing to the washing of the banks and the cutting of the trees on said point, the commissioners appointed by the Act of 1807, and who met at Crisfield during the summer of said year, were unable to agree upon any point.—Eastern Shoreman.

Russian Social Manners.

The following highly colored pictures of Russian social life we cut from one of our English exchanges. There is probably a grain of truth in it, but Americans will hardly credit the account as it reads. We are told that:

"Perhaps the worst characteristic of Russian society, when it does not care to put on holiday foreign manners, is its extreme coarseness. Every one is rude and loud. All the company who have anything to say talk together at the top of their voices. No one listens. They contradict each other flatly; they abuse; they quarrel; they make it up over the tea-table. They absolutely take constitutional exercise in talking, and their deportment

is so violent that they often appear like people possessed. This probably arises from their extreme aversion to all other physical exertion, many of them living to an old age without ever having got on horseback or taken a healthy walk. They possess no sense of poetry, and seem to have a contempt for the beauties of nature, despising the pleasures of country life. They have no love of sport. Shooting, fishing, hunting, racing, are almost unknown among them, and there is not a single yacht in the Black Sea, where it is summer off the south coast all the year round. Their houses, when most splendid, are but decorated with gilding and looking-glass. They rarely boast a picture, a statue or a flower. Their reckless expenditure and unthrifty are equal to their coarseness. Nowhere is dress so costly or so soon spoiled. A boyard will give eight hundred guineas for a black foxskin cloak lining, and when he takes it off in the ante-chamber of a ball-room, his footman will roll himself up in it until ordered to give it back again. The most costly ladies' dresses made in Paris go to Russia; but a young Muscovite belle will think nothing of getting into a narrow, open drotzky and rushing about with her train spread over the wheels through the sludge till it is spoiled. There is a British belief that Russian dinners are of delicate fare, and made gay by fruits and pretty flowers. Nothing of the kind. The viands are coarse and ill-assorted; the cookery is abominable. Raw fish, raw ham, mushrooms in oil, strong cheese, fermented cabbage, eaten with sour cream, boiled corn, boiled sucking-pig, small beer, soup, with cold fish, salt cucumbers, ice and funnel in it; this, with baked fowls, is the staple food among opulent gentry; and it is washed down with raw spirits and a beverage called quass, more nauseous than any known in the West.

A Strange Story.

Strange stories have been from time to time related of jewels, rings, and even watches, found in fishes, when bought and opened, and subsequently returned to their owners. Whether or not these stories be true, we of course, cannot say, but we vouch for the entire truth of the following, related by a clergyman himself the hero of the story, to a wondering circle of listeners. Though expectant of something strange as a finale, they were by no means prepared for the actual denouement:

"It was one summer twilight," said he, "that, standing on a rustic bridge which spanned a well known trout stream near my father's house, I won from the girl I had long loved the promise to be my wife. She was something of a coquette and I had a rival in the field; so, to make the matter sure to myself and evident to others, I drew from her hand a ring which she had often declared she would give to her betrothed love and transferred it to my own finger."

"It was my mother's engagement ring," said she, half in earnest, and half playfully, "and there is a superstition connected with it; we are engaged, but if you lose it, in any way, the engagement is broken. So take good care of it."

"Some weeks after, she went away on a visit, and then my great consolation was to hunt that favorite spot on the bridge which had been our trysting place. Once leaning over the railing, and thinking of our betrothal, I took from my finger the treasured ring, and gazed fondly on the initials—her's as well as her mother's—engraved within. In attempting to replace it the golden circle fell from my grasp and disappeared in the waters below."

"Only a lover under similar circumstances can imagine how I felt. Day and night I mourned disconsolate, my lost treasure, and my great dread was returning and finding my ring missing. Yet strange to say, I had a singular presentiment or intuition that I should recover it, though by what means I had no idea."

"Not long after, fishing in the same stream, some distance below the bridge, I fell to thinking of my lost ring. If I could fish it up—and just then there was a quiver, a tug, a pull, and a struggle at my line, and after some play I drew out a large, fine trout. At the sight of him the thought suddenly and unaccountably flashed into my mind that the ring—my lost ring—was to be found in his body. I cannot account for the feeling, but I know it was heightened into almost a conviction when, upon grasping the victim I perceived on a portion of his body a singular protuberance, and felt there beneath the skin something like a hard foreign substance."

"I seized my large pocket clasp-knife. Eagerness had made me cruel, yet not more so than I had left my victim to die a slow and lingering death. I cut off his head, and then, with trembling hand, I ripped open his body and explored the suspicious protuberance. My knife grazed against something hard, and—yes, I caught the glitter of some shining substance! Imagine my feelings when, with a beating heart and trembling hand, I drew forth—

"The ring, uncle!" breathless inquired Nellie.

"No, my dear. Only a piece of green glass!"

Self-help is the best help in the world when once a man applies to it he will not apply to any other help. A work man, if he devote himself to the special duty of making home happy, and of improving his condition, will soon raise himself above what demagogues call the oppressed classes.

Wit and Humor.

BREATH ON KISSING.—The following scene is from "Norwood":—"It was evening twilight. They sat alone in the porch. A few late blossoms of the Chinese honeysuckle shed down a trace of perfume through the air. There were no locusts singing, no katydids, nor gurgling crickets, yet some soft sounds I certainly heard. Not birds, surely! I think it must have been the plash of one honeysuckle blown against another. Yet there is no wind to move them. I hear it again. Listen! It is like the falling of a drop of dew into the silver lake from some birchen leaf! No, that is rude. It is as if two dreams, floating in the night, had clashed; or like the joining of two prayers of love on their way upward; or—nay it was a kiss!—pure, sacred, holy! It is the soul's symbol, when words fail it. It is the heart's sigh, or interjection, when it has a feeling for which there is no experience!"

SWIFT'S SATIRE ON A MISER.—Dean Swift having dined with a rich miser, pronounced the following grace after dinner:

"Thanks for this miracle it is no less, Than finding manna in the wilderness; In midst of famine we have found relief, And seen the wonders of a chine of beef! Chimneys have smoked that never smoked before, And we have dined where we shall dine no more."

The last story is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a saw mill. In the course of the tussle, one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instantly, the hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued the fight and whipped the other dog. We will not vouch for the truth of this.

An editor, noticing the decrease of a wealthy gentleman, observes: "He has died regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving a widow as disconsolate as any widow need be who has obtained the uncontrolled possession of five thousand per annum. More than twenty young men have sent letters of condolence to her."

Some person asked Charles James Fox what was the meaning of that passage in the Psalms, "He clothed himself with cursing as with a garment." "The meaning," said he, "I think is clear enough, the man had a habit of swearing."

An ingenious cobbler, who is known as a man of few words, hit upon the following plan to save expense in painting all the letters of "Shoe Shop":

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A poor fellow protested to his lady love that his two eyes hadn't come together all night for thinking about her. Very likely, replied the sweet plague of his life, "for I see your nose is still between them."

A crusty old bachelor, not liking the way his landlady's daughter had of appropriating his hair oil, filled the bottle with liquid glue the day before a ball to which the girl was invited. She staid at home in consequence.

The power of emphasis and punctuation, is well illustrated by the following, in which the comma changes the whole sense of the sentence:

Let the toast be dear woman.

Let the toast be, dear woman.

A young woman being asked by a politician which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

LEGAL.—If possession is nine points of the law, what is the tenth?—Disappointment, and it is as big as the nine put together, and much more common.

There is a Gaelic proverb: "If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

Many a woman thinks she can do nothing without a husband, and when she gets one, finds she can do nothing with him.

A little boy at Sunday school being asked, What was the chief end of man? replied, The end what's got the head on.

Ask yourself before speaking ill of any man first, is it right? second, is it kind? third, is it necessary?

Why are ladies' dresses about the waist like a general meeting? Because there is a gathering there.

"Nary red" has given place, since the introduction of nickles, to "Nary Indian-head."

Medical men report that the only business not stagnant is the nursery business.

The room for improvement is said to be the largest room in the world.

Beer fills many a bottle, and the bottle fills many a bier.

Horticultural Department.

PEAR CULTURE.

The frequent inquiries made with regard to pear culture, show that the attention of cultivators is turned to this fruit as a market crop. The demand for fine varieties has been so much greater than the supply that the fruit in our city markets has always been at a price far beyond the reach of those of ordinary means. The fruit is temptingly beautiful, but from 5 cents to 25 cents apiece is too much for the majority of pockets. The question generally put by those who are thinking of planting pears is: Shall I plant standards or dwarfs? Our reply is: standards; by all means, with perhaps the single exception of the Duchesse d'Angouleme. The dwarf pear, i. e. the pear on a quince stock, has done good service, but not in the orchard. As these trees come early into bearing, they have enabled us to test a large number of varieties, in a much shorter time than could have been done if the dependence had

The Impeachment Trial.

The impeachment trial of the President was resumed Thursday with a large crowd in attendance, and the usual formalities. Two more witnesses were called for the prosecution—one to show that the President, in 1866, declined to appoint him to an office he was seeking because he agreed in political opinion with Congress. Another, a Georgia postmaster, testified that he was suspended from office by the President—at which point Mr. Butler said he would prove that no notice of the suspension had ever been sent to the Senate, in accordance with the tenure-of-office act. Judge Curtis then commenced a very elaborate legal and constitutional argument for defence, after which the evidence for the defence will be presented. It is understood that Messrs. Ervart and Stannbery will make the closing arguments for the defence, and Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell for the managers.

There is a considerable difference, even in radical circles, as to whether the case has been made out by the prosecution. The New York Times maintains the negative emphatically. It says:

"The testimony has been flat, stale and unprofitable. Where special circumstances indicative of the purpose the managers wished to fasten upon him were attempted to be proved, the failure, as we are sure every lawyer will admit, was complete. For the charge of conspiracy, or anything approaching conspiracy, not an item of evidence was found. For the charge of a forcible attempt to seize the war office, nothing but the most preposterous proof was adduced. For the charge of attempting to obtain illegal control of the public funds, the managers offered no testimony that had a feather's weight. If they succeeded in proving anything, it was during the last two days, in regard to the authenticity of the President's speeches against Congress. We thought that the President's counsel weakened their replication by making an issue on this point, and the very elaborate testimony which the managers brought forward showed that they were able, in this matter at least, to make out a very good case. It seemed exceedingly unfair to attempt to hold the President responsible for the foolish language of General Thomas, and to convey the impression that Thomas' threats of force were uttered by the direction or privity of Mr. Johnson, and yet, when we were able to see the whole evidence on the point, we were better able to form a judgement as to its bearing and value."

Connecticut Election.

Complete returns from the Connecticut election, which took place on Monday last, make English's democratic majority for Governor, 1,735, in a total vote of 99,323.

The following are the comments of the Hartford Times upon the late election in Connecticut:

Never did the wires speed more glorious news from State to State, than was sent from Connecticut last Monday night. Connecticut, true to the Union—steadfast in her adherence to the Constitution—unswerving in her opposition to military despotism, negro suffrage, the usurpations of Congress, and the squandering of public money—Connecticut has again recorded her verdict. It is for the Constitution and the right.

The issues were clearly made, viz:

1. General Grant for President. He was defeated by a larger majority than swamped Hawley last spring.
2. The unconstitutional acts of Congress. They are rebuked.
3. The impeachment of the President. The people of Connecticut frown upon it.
4. Military despotism at the South. As in the Revolutionary struggle, Connecticut puts her foot upon tyrants.
5. Negro suffrage, by Congressional usurpation, or constitutional amendment at home—defeated emphatically.
6. The great Presidential contest of next fall, which was brought boldly into the contest by the Radicals; in this election, has been decided against them!
7. The corruptions of Congress—the unjust expenditures of the public money—the standing armies to oppress the people—the increase of the public debt—all these wrongs have received the condemnation of the people of Connecticut.

What a noble triumph! A triumph of principle over tyranny, corruption, usurpation! It is a victory as significant as it is valuable to the cause of justice and the Union.

IMPEACHMENT ABROAD.—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes that the imperialists of Europe are surprised by the quietness with which the impeachment of President Johnson goes on, having anticipated a coup d'état, and adds:

"If all goes well in America, as we have now almost ceased to doubt will be the case, and both people and government remain calm and firm under the severest test to which free institutions perhaps can be put—the impeachment and deposition of the Chief Magistrate of the country—peacefully, then no doubt all Europe will applaud, and confess that the foundations of order and freedom across the Atlantic must have been laid deep indeed."

IMPEACHMENT.—The evidence of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, in the impeachment trial, closed on Saturday, after which the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned until Thursday last.

It is said that the President's counsel are of the opinion that the impeachment trial will be decided by Saturday, the 18th instant.

HOLY WEEK.—Last Sunday was Palm Sunday, an anniversary commemorative of our saviour's entry into Jerusalem, when the populace strewed palm branches before him, and shouted "Hosanna to the son of David; blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord!" In the Cathedral and the Episcopal Churches this day is made a special festival. Yesterday was Good Friday. To-morrow is Easter Sunday, the day on which the resurrection of Christ is commemorated. It is the end of the Lenten season or quadragesimal fast, observed in commemoration of our Saviour's fasting forty days in the Wilderness. It begins on Ash Wednesday and continues until Easter. The festival of Easter occurs on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March, corresponding in season to the Passover of the Jews.

The proposition to divide the school fund was defeated by the electors of Wilmington on Saturday last. Over three thousand votes were polled, one-third of which were cast in the interest of the Catholics. The Journal and Statesman thinks, that as a body of voters they are not to be despised, and intimates that, possibly, they may be courted by the politicians, some day, holding, as they do, the balance of power.

"Bower's Complete Manure" must be very generally adopted, it being a famous fertilizer for all and every field or garden crop. It has long been decided that it contains the most nourishing elements. It should be largely used by peach growers this season if they want to make a sure crop.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

This gentleman was assassinated in Ottawa, Canada West, at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 6th, as he was entering his lodgings, after having left the House of Commons. Mr. McGee was born in Carlingford, Ireland, on the 13th of April, 1825, and received his early education in Wexford, where his father held an office in the Customs. In 1842 he emigrated to this country and landed in Boston, where he was for some time connected with the press. Subsequently, he returned to Ireland and joined the editorial staff of the Dublin Nation. In 1847, he called a meeting at the Rotunda, in Dublin, to oppose the late policy of O'Donnell. In 1849, becoming compromised by the part he took in political matters, he again came to the United States and published the Nation in New York. Offended at the Know-Nothing movement, he shortly after went to Montreal, and in 1857 he was elected to represent that city in the Canadian Parliament. From 1864 to 1867 he was President of the Executive Council in Canada, was Chief Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1855, and to the Dublin Exposition in 1864, and was a delegate to all the conferences held to promote the union of the British North American colonies. "At the time of his decease he was a member of the Canadian government, holding the position of Minister of Agriculture. Mr. McGee was a vigorous writer and a popular orator. He was the author of a number of works, among which may be mentioned "Lives of Irish writers," "Irish Letters," "Canadian Ballads," and a "Popular History of Ireland."

REPORTED MURDER IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.—The Somerset (Md.) Herald of Saturday last contains the following in relation to a tragedy heretofore referred to:

On the 30th ultimo the schooner Brave, Captain Johnson (whom we believe was a native of Dorchester county), was seen at Shark point, Somerset county, with all the crew on board. The Brave was next discovered by one Captain Todd on a bar in Cagle's Straits, with mainsail and jib hoisted. Captain Todd, having some curiosity about the matter, went on board of her. Imagine his feelings when he beheld quantities of blood all over the deck and cabin, with all the secret recesses of the latter broken open and robbed of its valuables. No one could be found on the boat, and it is supposed that Captain Johnson and Mr. Pritchett, the only white men on board, were murdered and thrown overboard by four negro men who were employed on the schooner. Four negroes landed on Holland's Island on Wednesday, and it is thought that this was the same crew that was on the Brave. The four negroes were carried from Holland's Island to Accomac county, Virginia, and it is supposed they will endeavor to make their way up the Peninsula. They took over five hundred dollars from the captain.

RARE LUCK.—Lemuel Jones, a lad about sixteen years of age, recently met with extraordinary good fortune. He was engaged in the task of walking from Erie to Chicago, being a venturesome lad, and having some vague plan of seeking his fortune in the latter city. Between Euclid and Cleveland he picked up a wallet tightly tied with a piece of red tape. Upon opening the wallet \$6,000 in greenbacks were disclosed to the gliding eyes of the boy, who had not expected to find his fortune in so short a time after leaving home. There were no papers in the wallet indicating to whom it belonged, and it is possible that the boy will remain in undisputed possession of the money. The wallet had been exposed to the weather, and was considerably damaged; some of the greenbacks, too, were somewhat injured from wet, but not enough to affect the value of them.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

The daughter of a veteran attaché of one of the Boston newspapers, through the death of her uncle, has become heiress to \$300,000. It may save trouble to fortune hunters to know that the lady is married.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RAIL ROAD MATTERS.—The proceedings of the meeting at Sassafraz, on Saturday last, have not been officially reported to us, but we understand that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kent Co. Railroad, held at Chestertown, on the day previous, the response to the friends of the Sassafraz, Warwick, and Middletown route, was "MORE MONEY." Accordingly, additional subscriptions are being secured, we understand. The friends of the above route say that \$84,000 have been subscribed from Massey's to Middletown, and but \$54,000 from Massey's to Deep Landing.

The Queen Anne's and Kent County Rail Road Company met at Centerville on Thursday, and the work, we understand, is progressing finely. The board met their monthly assessment; fixed the salary of the President at \$200, per annum, Secretary at \$500, and Treasurer at \$1000. The board also passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Queen Anne's and Kent County Rail Road Company will connect with the Delaware Rail Road Co. at or near Massey's Cross-Roads.

THINGS IN ELKTON.—The spring term of the Circuit Court commenced on Monday, Judges Wickes and Stump, on the bench. It was doubtful whether the Court would get through with the business before it, this week.

The Building Loan fund, in Elkton, brought 31 per cent. premium, at the last meeting.

A circulating Library of 3000 volumes, and a reading room, are about to be established in Elkton.

Wallace's Dramatic Company have had crowded audiences at the Hall, this week. Their engagement closes there this evening. Miss Nellie Gernon is a great favorite. The company possess histrionic powers which have everywhere called forth the encomiums of the press. They will exhibit here, in Fenimore Hall, on Tuesday evening next.

An unknown man, who was lying upon the railroad track, at Elkton, on Saturday night last, was run over by a passing train, and his body shockingly mangled. The fragments were gathered up for interment next day.

Mrs. Reese, a sister of the wife of Rev. Mr. Matlack, of the Elkton M. E. Church, retired to bed, in usual health, in Elkton, on Friday night of last week, but died about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Ice formed on Sunday last nearly a quarter of an inch thick, and on Monday morning the ground was frozen so hard that it could not be plowed.

Winter still lingers in the lap of Spring. The ground was hard frozen on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, and on Thursday it snowed, the ground being covered yesterday morning. "Did you ever see such weather," is a common exclamation. Yes, often; it is not at all unusual at this season of the year, though forgetfulness and a yearning for spring, cause many to overlook the fact. In 1854, fourteen years ago, on Easter Sunday, the 16th of March, the snow was so deep as to prevent people from going to church. People very soon forget all about the weather, unless something fixes the remembrance of it in the mind.

The lovers of poetry and sentiment will be afforded an evening's entertainment at Fenimore Hall, Middletown, on Friday evening next, 17th inst. at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. L. Howard, former pastor of Draywer's Church, Odessa, who will deliver a lecture in rhyme, on that evening, in the humorous vein, combining amusement with instruction. Such of our citizens as may attend this mirth-provoking lecture, should go prepared to hold their sides. See announcement in another column. The same lecture will be delivered in the lecture room of Draywer's Church, Odessa, on Thursday evening next, admittance 25 cents.

THINGS IN WILMINGTON.—Among the odds about town, says the Commercial, is a rumor that we are soon to have a democratic daily morning paper. Father Baldwin's "Old Folks," will give two concerts next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The steamer Felton is to make two trips a day between Wilmington and Philadelphia. Walton, Whann & Co. are erecting a handsome new warehouse at No. 203 W. Front street. The Gazette claims a gain of two in the Board of Education.

At the school election on Saturday last, in School District No. 60, embracing Middletown and vicinity, Charles E. Anderson was elected Commissioner, to serve three years, and James H. Seowdriek was elected Clerk, to serve for two years, the unexpired term of Andrew C. Reynolds. Mr. A. G. Cox, one of the Commissioners, holds over for one year. The board have procured a teacher, Professor G. W. Richardson, and the school will be reopened on Monday next.

One of the three silver dollars coined in 1804 was recently sold for \$750.

TRESPASS.—Most property-holders have

experienced the annoyances occasioned by trespassers upon their premises; especially those living in the vicinity of towns. But it is not often that they are treated so shamefully as Mr. T. H. Whaland has been, as appears by his card in a Chester-town paper, near which place Mr. W. resides:

"I regret the necessity to forewarn all persons from trespassing on my enclosures, for the following reasons:—Guns have been shot two of my cows, one of which I had to kill; and crippled one of my best milks. My servants in the garden have several times been struck with shot, and myself twice. All my chickens have been killed and taken off. In fishing, persons take down my fencing to make bridges across my race, obstruct my waste way with what they call darts, posts, etc. compelling me every year to expend fifty dollars or more in cleaning away the deposits of sand accumulated thereby. All neglecting this notice will be proceeded against according to law."

The Delaware Gazette suggests that the Democratic State Central Committee call a State Convention, to meet at Dover about the middle or last of June, to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention which is to meet in New York on the Fourth of July next, and at the same time to make the nomination for Congress.

The Rev. John Collins McCabe, D. D. has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. Ann's Church, Middletown, Del. and will officiate on Sunday the 19th of April.

Jay Cooke, at the beginning of the war, was a banker's clerk in a small town out in Ohio, and lived on a small salary. After becoming agent of the Government to sell its bonds, he made about twenty million of dollars in about three years. Of course the country was taxed for it.

A ewe on the farm of Joseph Walls, Sr. about two miles from Crumpton, Queen Anne's county, Md. lately yielded six lambs, five of which died soon after.

A Washington despatch to the Age of yesterday says:—The Radical patchwork applied to the Constitution of the United States during the past four years is not quite satisfactory to Mr. Sumner, who yesterday introduced a resolution providing for another amendment rendering the President and Vice-President ineligible for re-election to either office. Sumner must have an idea that his party will not be able to ride into power again in November next.

Generals Sherman, Hancock and Thomas (Secretary of War ad interim), and Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, had interviews with the President to-day. General Hancock has completed the assignment of his staff and other officers, and fairly entered upon his new command. He visits the President nearly every day, but holds no intercourse, official or otherwise, with the individual who styles himself "Secretary of War."

John P. Howard, a trained ex-Confederate soldier, was shot from his horse and instantly killed on Thursday evening on the Burnsville road, four miles from Selma, Alabama. What makes this murder more remarkable is that it is the fifth that has been perpetrated in that immediate vicinity, since the close of the war, all of the victims being white men.

There has been no official announcement made as yet of the vote in Arkansas on the Constitution. The body called itself the Arkansas Legislature, which is still in session at Little Rock, is reputedly by General Gillen, who says, however, he has no authority to dissolve it and will not interfere unless it shall undertake to deal with matters with which it has no concern.

A medallion carpet, from the Paris exposition is to be put down on the parlor of a lady residing on Fifth avenue, New York, who paid \$11,000 for it.

New Masonic Lodge Room.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of viewing the new Lodge Room, fitted up by the Free Masons of this town and vicinity. It is situated on the third floor of the new town hall, and is furnished in a manner almost regardless of expense. The walls are papered with most elegant blue and stone colored panel paper, relieved by crimson and gold moulding; around the room are platforms on which the seats are placed, while the middle of the floor is covered by an English Brussels carpet of brilliant colors. The windows are hung with blue curtains, caught by loops, and ornamented at the top with handsome gilt brackets. The furniture is of white ash, trimmed with blue and richly carved and ornamented. Although it is not yet completely furnished, some of the finest things not having arrived, it is undoubtedly the finest and prettiest Lodge Room in the State. When completed the cost of furnishing will have amounted to about a thousand dollars. It reflects great credit upon our Masonic friends to secure such elegant surroundings for the service of their mystic rites. We trust their posterity may never decline.

Upon the 22d of this month the Masons will have a Banquet, to be participated in by the female relatives of the members, and a few other invited guests. Upon that occasion they propose to confer the degrees of the Order of the "Eastern Star" upon all the ladies present who desire it. As those degrees are very popular, they will doubtless be much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Mr. John E. Brown, the gentlemanly Tyler, will show the Lodge Room to all who desire to see it.—Cecil Whig.

Some year or more ago the Sisters of Mercy connected with the Notre Dame University of Indiana sent to France a large amount of copper from the Lake Superior mines to be made into a bell for their institution. The bell was accordingly cast, under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy in that empire, who bore all the cost. The bell was shipped through the port of New York, and Collector Smythe exacted duties on it to the amount of \$23, which was paid under protest, and a bill has passed Congress to refund the duties. The bell is the largest in the world, and its tone is said to be unsurpassed.

Democracy Abroad.

It is very plain that, no matter what may be our experiences about universal suffrage and political equality on this side of the Atlantic, they are rapidly becoming more popular and steadily gaining ground on the other side. The passage of the act by the British Parliament at its last session abolishing certain restrictions and establishing household suffrage, was an immense stride towards democracy and one too which was all the more significant when we reflect that the proposition was introduced by the Tory party and carried by Tory votes. It was a sign of the times among the higher classes, as the mob in the Park was a sign among the lower orders of the people. In Parliament, which represents the nobility, the gentry and the commercial wealth of the country, and not the general community, the demand of the people for a larger participation in legislation was listened to and agreed to. In the city of London the workmen, who claimed a right with the wealthy to share the privileges of the large city parks, marched against Hyde Park when its gates were closed to them, and tore down the railings and gates that obstructed their entrance. They marched upon them to the tune of "John Brown's soul is marching on," which was not only an extreme expression of their republican sentiment but a vulgar insult to the Queen, whose favorite servant, it is known, bears this name.

The debates on the Irish Church at present exciting such deep interest in England are but further expressions of the same tendency. The Irish Church as an establishment is doomed. The religion of the Irish people is Roman Catholic and in the northeastern portion of that country there are a number of Presbyterians. The members of the Church of England are comparatively few and it is one of Ireland's sorest grievances that its people should be taxed to support a religion which is not their own. From this point of view the abandonment of the Irish Church by the Government would all be very well. But this would be but a beginning—a beginning of the end. The Scotch Establishment would be the next to go and after that the Church in Wales. After that would come an attack on the Church of England, and as the Scotch Irish Presbyterians, uniting with the Roman Catholics, would by means of their "more perfect union" probably be in a decided majority, the members of the Church of England would find men returned to Parliament pledged to religious as well as to political equality.

The war against the Established Church will in all probability proceed very rapidly. The secularization of the Universities will accompany it, and after the Church is settled the army will be attacked. The system of purchase in the army can hardly last long in England. It is a system which kept the control of the army in the hands of the upper classes. Once swept away, military as well as political power passes into the hands of the people. We are not discussing these institutions, neither upholding nor condemning them. They are, however, institutions which form an important part of British monarchical government. We are merely pointing out dangers which threaten them as signs of the times and showing how rapidly Great Britain is becoming republicanized and how surely the power is passing from the hands of those who for centuries have wielded it by hereditary right.—Baltimore Gazette.

Adjournment of the Supreme Court.

To-day is the last of the present term of the Supreme Court, when it will adjourn until the first Monday in December next. The Court will announce to-day all the decisions made at this term not hitherto promulgated, except in the McCauley case, which unfortunately for the reputation of the Court itself, has been postponed till the next term. This action of the Court can but occasion the deepest regret and disappointment in all parts of the country. It has elicited in various quarters expressions similar to the following from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. (Rad.):

It must be confessed that the course of the Supreme Court in the McCauley case, and its final disposal, or rather evasion of it, have not been creditable to that body as the embodiment of the highest judicial authority of the nation. Justice Grier, whose home is in Pennsylvania, seems to have been especially sensitive to the unfavorable effect the action of the Court, in postponing its decision, would have on its reputation and influence, and when the case was called up on Monday, read a brief document, strongly phrased, expressing his sense of the shame and dishonor which the Court had incurred.—National Intelligencer, April 1.

Thaddeus Stephens gained his early political notoriety as the father of Anti-Masonry. This was in 1834, when he was a member of the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, from Adams county. He succeeded in raising a committee of investigation on the subject in that body, and was empowered to send for persons and papers. Over one hundred witnesses were summoned. The excitement was curious and nearly akin to that of the Salem witchcraft, and in Mr. Stevens' relation of the testimony there were accounts of strange ceremonies and of sacramental cups made of human skulls. In attacking an institution consecrated by time and the best affections of virtuous men, he developed the bad fiercer temper which has made his old age hideous.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ON THE EASTERN SHORE.—In 1860 a charter was granted to build a rail road from Easton to Miles River Ferry. Up to a short time ago no effort had been made to secure stock, but the Eastern Gazette learns that steps are now being taken to push the matter through. The line will run from Easton to Easton point, and from thence to Miles River Ferry. A road leading to those points would be a great convenience to a large number of travelers to and from that section of Maryland.

The amount paid for public debt in 1860 was sixteen million dollars. The sum now asked to pay interest alone for the next year is one hundred and thirty million dollars, or eight times the amount needed in Democratic times.

Delaware Affairs.

WILMINGTON CARRIAGES.—Wilmington, Delaware, has now taken the first place in the country as a Carriage manufacturing city. From Maine to Texas and from New York to Kansas the fame of Wilmington-made carriages has extended, and orders are being received daily from all parts of the country. At the head of the manufacturing interest in the city stands the well known firm of McLean & Kendall, who, in their fine new shop, with their immense facilities for manufacturing, have taken the lead as the largest manufacturers in the country, and their carriages for rare beauty and unequalled workmanship are second to none in the United States. Their large store and show-room filled with choice carriages of every kind, combining all that is stylish, elegant and desirable, will challenge competition on this or the other side of the Atlantic. We would suggest that all persons visiting the beautiful city of Wilmington, Del. in need of good, strong, substantial carriages, would do well to call upon these gentlemen at their manufactory, corner of Ninth and King streets, as they are always happy to show their work.—Delawarean.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.—It is stated that Charles D. Kimmey, Cashier of the First National Bank at Dover, has been appointed to the Cashiership of the branch of the Farmers' Bank at New Castle, vice H. J. Terry, resigned. It is also stated that Mr. Wm. McDaniel, Clerk of the Farmers' Bank at Dover, has received an appointment in the New Castle Branch.—Gazette.

LARGE SHIP.—At the yard of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company the keel has just been laid for a very large iron steamship for the Panama Railroad Company. She will be 227 feet long, in a twelve foot water line, 35 feet beam, and 21 feet 4 inches depth of hold. She is designed to run between Panama and Central American ports.—Commercial.

FREDERICA.—The business men of Frederica, we are informed, have chartered three large steamers to run between that town and New York during the peach season. This will give them daily trips.—Smyrna Times.

The Delaware City, Salem, and Philadelphia Steamboat Company has purchased a boat especially for the route between Smyrna and Philadelphia. The new boat will commence her trips as soon as possible.

Bowman, Thomas & Co. of Wilmington, are making preparations to issue a pocket-map of the Peninsula, similar to the map of Delaware, recently issued by them, a notice of which we have given.

THE MICHIGAN VERDICT ON SUFFRAGE.

Every Northern State, radical or conservative, to whom the question of negro suffrage has been submitted has overwhelmingly rejected it, but the Michigan election, on Monday last, on the adoption of a new constitution, is the most significant and deep-toned reprobation of this policy that has yet been uttered. In this staunch radical State the opportunity afforded by the formation of a new constitution was availed of by the leaders of the radical party to compel the people to endorse such suffrage by making it a part of the constitution, and thus leaving them no alternative but to adopt it or lose all the benefits of an instrument which is said to have been otherwise very desirable for some great reforms introduced into it, and other advantages for local purposes. But the people of Michigan did not hesitate a moment in making their choice, and a large majority gave up the constitution, from which they had expected such benefits, rather than permit negro suffrage in Michigan, although there are only a few colored men in that State. The effrontery shown by their leaders in putting this plank in the Constitution, not vouchsafing honestly to submit it in a separate article, was very emphatically rebuked by the people. Their rejection of the new constitution, notwithstanding the expense and trouble incurred in the revision of the organic law, indicates how determined they are not to submit to that which their representatives so readily enforce elsewhere—in the District of Columbia and the whole South—by wholesale, while even in the infinitesimal it is emphatically refused at home.—Balt. Sun.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.—Mr. Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, the well-known publicist and statistician, in a letter on the incomparable endowments and advantages of the South, says: "Seeing these things, and seeing further, that its whole upland country presents one of the most magnificent climates of the world, can it be doubted that the day is at hand when emigration to the South and Southwest must take the place now occupied by immigration to the West. And when power is to pass from the poor soils of the Northeast to those richer ones which now offer themselves in such vast abundance in the Centre, the South and the Southwest? As I think, it cannot."

THE EASTERN SHORE FISHERIES.—The fisheries on the Choptank have opened this season with a prospect of an abundance of fish. We hear almost daily of very large and successful hauls being made. Fish are plentiful in our market, although the best of every lot is usually shipped to Baltimore. The shad fishermen are very sanguine of success, this season, but it is rather early to judge correctly.—Dorchester (Md.) News.

Mr. Dickens gave his last reading in Boston on Wednesday night. At its close, in response to the demand of the audience, Mr. Dickens made a brief speech, thanked the citizens of that city for their kindness and hospitality, and bade them adieu. The audience rose and gave him three cheers, and he retired amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. He will soon sail for England.

Prentice says all the nation wants is one fair lick at Congress.

Items of News.

Thirteen colored men, residents of Washington, were drowned in the Potomac, off Beasley & Thompson's fish wharf, four miles from Aquia Creek, on Sunday morning. The men were employed as fishermen. The disaster was caused by the men attempting to get in a boat which had been sent out to take them off the scene boat, causing the upsetting and swamping of the boat. A heavy gale was prevailing at the time.

Captain Thomas Garnett, of Chicago, proposes to cross the Atlantic in a small boat, twenty feet in length, five feet and a half breadth of beam, and two feet six inches deep from keel to gunwale, and constructed on the life-boat principle. He will start in the middle of June, going down the St. Lawrence, and taking for company only a Newfoundland dog.

Hungarian troops are hereafter to garrison Hungary, and in this and other measures which have been taken to conciliate that country, Austria shows the greatest wisdom. Hungary, once rebellious, is now believed to be quite firmly allied to Austria—a judicious attention to the wishes of her people having changed hatred to loyalty.

DEATH FROM EATING CHICKENS.—On March 29th, Geo. Benson died at his residence, near Kingston, Somerset county, Md. from eating the meat of chickens that had been attacked with the chicken cholera. There have been several such deaths recently.

From Havana we learn that a fresh conspiracy has been discovered in Mexico, and that the attempts made by the Juarez Government to pacify the troubles in Yucatan and Sinaloa have met with but little success.

A colored alderman in New Orleans has sued the Convent of the Sacred Heart, of that city, for \$10,000 damages, for denying its privileges to one of its family.

Mr. James B. Wells, recently from Elkton, Cecil county, has leased the Smedley House in Towson, and will in the future conduct the same.

George P. Westcott, Esq. has been chosen president of Washington College, near Chestertown, Md. vice Dr. Wroth, resigned.

Reports of the condition of the crops in all parts of Illinois and Southern Wisconsin are without exception, highly favorable.

Jerome Bonapart, son of Madame Bonapart, of Baltimore, has been appointed orderly to the Emperor Napoleon.

The new Methodist Church to be built in Washington will be an elegant Gothic edifice, costing \$200,000.

The corn, cotton and fruit crops in Alabama were damaged by a severe frost on Tuesday night.

The fruit crop in Tennessee was blighted by a heavy frost on Wednesday morning.

MARRIED.

At the Parsonage in Warwick, by Rev. D. F. Ewell, Mr. James Vansant and Miss Mary E. Ginn, both of Kent county Md. At the Parsonage in Warwick, by Rev. D. F. Ewell, Mr. Elias S. Watson and Miss Henrietta Morgan, both of Cecil county Md. Elkton and Chestertown papers please copy. On April 2d, by Rev. H. H. Bodine, Mr. Thomas Vandike, of Cecil Co. Md. to Mary E. Crockett, of New Castle Co. Del.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.	
Wheat, prime red.....	\$2 75
Corn yellow.....	1 10
" "white.....	1 05
Oats.....	.77@80
Timothy Seed.....	4 00
Clover Seed.....	9 00
Butter.....	45@50 cts. 1b
Eggs.....	22 cts. dozen
Turkeys.....	18@20 cts. 1b
Geese.....	16@18 "
Ducks.....	16@18 "
Chickens.....	16@18 "
Lard.....	15@16 "
Hogs.....	10@15 "
Cool.....	20@25 "
Beans.....	18@20 "
Sides.....	14@16 "
Shoulders.....	13@15 "
Potatoes.....	1 10@1 25 bush
Wheat red.....	\$2 70
Corn.....	1 18
Oats.....	85@87
Flour.....	\$13 25@13 75
Prime red wheat.....	\$2 75@2 85
Corn, new yellow.....	1 20
Oats.....	89@90

MISLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Has cured more Diseases in communities where it is known, than all other Medicines combined; and is kept in every Family. It is the Only Remedy that Really Purifies the Blood, and has never failed in curing Dyspepsia and Kidney Affections. As a general remedy to build up a shattered and broken down constitution, nothing can equal it. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Misler's Green Label Herb Bitters, is a specific for Scrofula, Old Running Sores, and Rheumatism. Sold everywhere. Jan 18—3m

THEATRE.

At Fenimore Hall. On Tuesday Evening, April 14th. WALLACE'S DRAMATIC COMPANY, Of New York.

THE charming and youthful little actress, MISS NELLIE GERMON, whose artistic renderings have everywhere received the highest acclamations of the press and the public, will appear in conjunction with the distinguished and popular artist, Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON, supported by a full and efficient Dramatic Company.

The Middletown Transcript
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
BY HENRY VANDERBORD.
Office corner Main and Scott streets, over
D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.
Terms.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.
Single copies five cents.
ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines,
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six months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the
privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column
\$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a
square. When the number of insertions is not
marked, advertisements will be continued until
forbidden, and charged accordingly. Obituaries
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Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must
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Whan's Super Phosphate,
RHODE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,
Moro Phillips Super Phosphate.
Crossdale's Super Phosphate,
HEWE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,
COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,
BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE,
BAUGH'S BLOOD MANURE.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
PACIFIC GUANO,
RODUNDA GUANO.
SCHUYLKILL LIME,
WRIGHTVILLE LIME,
CHESTER VALLEY LIME.
LODI POUDRETTE.
April 11. FOR SALE BY E. T. EVANS.
TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
DR. T. J. KINDELBERGER'S latest improved
patent.
Double Centre-Vent Buckeye
TURBINE
WATER WHEEL,
Patented November 4th, 1862, and July 11th,
1865.
WM. H. SPRATT, Millwright,
Cherry Hill, Cecil county, Md.
April 11, 1868—ly GENERAL AGENT.
FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN
Look to Your Interest,
AND BUY THE WHEELER AND MELICK
Thrashing Machines, (of Albany, New
York), acknowledged by all to be the best in use
and for sale by
A. J. MICHELER, Genl. Agent,
West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md.
All Machines warranted to give entire satis-
faction, or may be returned after a reasonable
time for trial. Repairs promptly and cheaply
done.
Also Agent for the Keystone Clover Huller.
April 11-3m
An Evening's Entertainment
AT FENIMORE HALL,
Friday Evening, April 17th.
A Lecture in Rhyme, humor, and instruction,
entitled "Whistones in Rhyme," con-
taining sketches of
Boy Life, Girl Life, Love Life,
Sweet Home Life, Play Life,
Country Life,
Contrast of Scolding People with Patient Peo-
ple; Stupid People and Skillful People; Wasplish
People and Kindly People; Tasty People and
Plain People.
Honey-moon; Manners—A Contrast of the soft-
Conceited and the Gentleman; and the Fashions,
By Rev. H. L. Howard, of Philadelphia, in
Fenimore Hall, Middletown, Friday evening,
April 17th, at 7 1/2 o'clock.
Admission—25 cents at the door.
April 11-11
BLACKSMITHING AND
Wheelwrighting.
THE undersigned have commenced the above
business in Middletown, corner of Main and
Anderson streets, and solicit a share of the pub-
lic patronage. They flatter themselves that their
work cannot be surpassed. The blacksmithing
will be conducted by John C. Vandenberg, and
the wheelwrighting department by Leach & Lee.
Wagon, Plow and all kinds of country work
and Coach Smithing, done to order.
Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.
Special attention given to the repairing of
Reapers and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery.
All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
JOHN C. VANDENBRAK,
LEACH & LEE.
April 11th, 1868—3mo
SPRING OPENING.
Mrs. S. M. Hatch,
ANNOUNCES to the ladies of Middletown and
vicinity, that she has just returned from
New York, with the latest styles of Bonnets,
Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, &c.
Constantly on hand the celebrated Gro-
ver and Baker Sewing Machines.
April 11-4f
FOR SALE.
I HAVE for sale about 50,000 No. 1 OSAGE
Orange Quicks. B. R. COCHRAN.
April 11-4f
AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
I hereby give notice that I will attend, for
the purpose of settling with the SCHOOL COM-
MITTEES of the respective counties as follows:
At Georgetown, Sussex county, on the 13th,
14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of April.
At Dover, Kent county, on the 27th, 28th,
29th and 30th days of April.
At New Castle, New Castle county, on the
11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th days of May.
To avoid confusion and the detention of Com-
mittees over one day, settlements will be made
with the districts in the following order:
For Sussex County—April 13th, Nos. 1 to
30, inclusive; April 14th, 31 to 60, inclusive;
April 15th, Nos. 61 to 90, inclusive; April 16th,
Nos. 91 to 120, inclusive; April 17th, Nos. 121
and upwards.
For Kent County—April 27th, Nos. 1 to 30,
inclusive; April 28th, Nos. 31 to 60, inclusive;
April 29th, Nos. 61 to 90, inclusive; April 30th,
Nos. 91 and upwards.
For New Castle County—May 11th, Nos. 1 to
30, inclusive; May 12th, 31 to 60, inclusive;
May 13th, Nos. 61 to 90, inclusive.
ROBERT LAMBDEN,
Auditor of Accounts.
March 21-1f
James H. Frazer, M. D.
GLASGOW, DEL.
OFFERS his professional services to the public.
Office at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq.
Jan. 4-1f

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Middletown Building and
Loan Association.
President, J. Thomas Budd; Vice President,
George Derrickson; Secretary, A. G. Cox; Treas-
urer, J. F. Hunkill.
Directors.—Charles E. Anderson, Edward C.
Foumire, James M. Cox. Term expires March,
1868. James H. Scowdick, William J. H. Lingo,
John W. Johnson. Term expires March 1869.
Dr. Wm H. Barr, David McKee, E. B. Rice.
Term expires March 1870.
Organized February 7th, 1867. Incorporated
March 15th, 1867.
Statement for the year, ending March 5th 1868.
RECEIVED Amt. of Loans 7850.00
For 111 dues \$965.00 " due the Ass'n. 36.00
" Premiums, 1844.50 " for expenses 222.83
" Interest, 198.00 Balance in Treas. 13.07
Fines, 53.40
" Balance Fee 125.00
Amt. due on 35.00
" Fines " 1.60
\$8222.50
Amount paid on Number of Shares, 500
each share \$12.00 " Stockholders 72
Value of " 15.80 Average premium 30.92
Advance " 3.80 " lowest, Nov. 7, '67, 16
To the Middletown Building and Loan Association.
GENTLEMEN—I present the above as my finan-
cial account and present condition of the Associa-
tion. A. G. COX, Sec.
March 31st, 1868. April 4, 11.
U. S. Direct Tax upon Real Estate.
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
DOVER, DEL. April 1st, 1868.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessor of
the District of Delaware, under the Act approved
August 5th, 1861, has delivered to me by the Assessor of the Dis-
trict of Delaware, and that the said taxes are due
and payable to me, George B. Money, Esq., the Deputy
Collector of Division No. 2, comprising Wicomico,
Clay Creek, New Castle, Red Lion, Pender, St.
George's, and Appoquinimink Hundred, in New
Castle county and State of Delaware, will be at
the following places, and times, for the pur-
pose of receiving the said taxes, viz:
At New Castle, on Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday, April 15th, 16th and 17th.
At Newark, on Monday and Tuesday, April
20th and 21st.
At Glasgow, on Thursday and Friday, April
23rd and 24th.
At Delaware City, on Saturday, Monday, and
Tuesday, April 25th, 26th, and 27th.
At Odessa, on Thursday, April 30th, and Fri-
day and Saturday, May 1st and 2nd.
At Middletown, on Monday, Tuesday and
Wednesday, May 4th, 5th, and 6th.
At Townsend, Friday and Saturday, May
8th and 9th.
Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12 M.,
and from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.
C. H. B. D. Y. Collector,
1st District of Delaware.
N. B.—Promptness in payment is absolutely
necessary, to save trouble to the Collector, and
costly late-payments. C. H. B. D.
April 4th—4f
LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale his Farm
OAKLAND, containing 150 Acres, more or
less, upon which there is no waste land. This
Farm is situated in Kent county, Md., about half
a mile from Chestersville, where there are two
mills; it is on the public road leading from
said village to Shrewsbury Church, and adjoining
the lands of John M. Comery, John P.
Newman, and others. It is convenient to church,
to mill and to market; is within a mile of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and is well adapted
to the raising of stock, and the growing of
wheat, corn, and other crops. The soil is rich,
and the water is pure and excellent.
The improvements are
A Two Story Frame Dwelling,
WITH KITCHEN ATTACHED,
A SMALL TENANT HOUSE,
A Good Barn, Corn Crib, Stable,
SHEDDING, and other necessary
OUTBUILDINGS.
With a Well in the yard of pure and excellent
WATER.
Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to
call and examine the place, or to send me an
order to my son, on the Farm, or John W. F. Ireland,
Esq., near Galena, or the undersigned, No. 70,
South Street, Baltimore.
March 21—3f
MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.
PLOWN and Plow Castings, Machine Castings
of all kinds on hand or made to order.
Particular attention given to Repairing Machin-
ery. Cash for old iron.
WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists.
April 4-4f
PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.
IMPROVEMENT TO WATER AND STEAM AND PRE-
VENTION OF FIRE PROOF. Forming a solid sheet of
Slate, without joints or seams, large as the surface
covered. Light, durable and cheap. Send for a
pamphlet giving full particulars.
Orders for roofing promptly attended to.
No. 5 West Fourth St., Wilmington, Del.
April 4-3m
POTATOES FOR SALE.
FIFTY DUBSHES Early Goodrich Potatoes
For Sale by PURCELL J. JENKINS.
April 4-2w
TO RENT.
A FIRST CLASS STORE HOUSE, in Freder-
icktown. Apply to M. C. J. COCHRAN, Esq.,
April 4-3f
PRINCE ALBERT,
THIS celebrated Canadian Stallion
will stand for Mares, the ensuing sea-
son. Insurance, one mare, \$30, two mares
\$40 each, three mares \$45 each, four mares
\$50 each, five or more mares \$12 each.
JAMES T. SHALCROSS.
March 14-3m

W. M. KENNARD,
OF THE WELL KNOWN
DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,
306 Market Street, Wilmington,
offers to the buying public one of the most desir-
able assortment of
GOODS
ever displayed by this old established house.
Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,
Purchasing from first Hands,
AS WELL AS
Importing some Styles of Goods,
all combined, gives him many advantages not
usual with retail stores.
A LARGE STOCK,
PLENTY OF LIGHT,
No Misrepresentation of Goods,
AND LOW PRICES
are SOME of the inducements held forth
to buyers.
January 4, 1868—6m
628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
WILLIAM T. HOPKIN'S "own make" o
"Keystone Skirts," are the best and cheap-
est Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail
Skirts, 25 springs, \$1.00; 30 springs, \$1.20; and
40 springs, \$1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs,
30 cents; 25 springs, 35 cents; 30 springs, \$1.15;
and 35 springs, \$1.25. Warranted in every respect.
Our own make of Union Skirts, Eleven Tape
Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, \$1.20 to \$2.50.
Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents
to \$2.00. These Skirts are better than those sold
by other establishments as first class goods, and at
much lower prices.
Our own make of Champion Skirts are in every
way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the
public, and only have to be examined or worn to
convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of
the best linen-finished English Steel Springs,
very superior tapes, and the style of the metallic
fastenings and manner of securing them, surpass
for durability and excellence any other Skirt in
this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will
wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are real-
ly cheaper than all others. Every lady should
try them. They are being sold extensively by
Merchants throughout this and the adjoining
states, at very moderate prices. If you want the
best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt." If
you do not find them, get the merchant with
whom you deal to order them for you, or com-
mend them to your friends. Merchants will find our
different grades of Skirts exactly what they need,
and we especially invite them to call and examine
our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale
Price List.
To be had at Retail at Manufacturers, and of the
Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the
Manufacturers only, to whom all orders should be
addressed. Manufacturers and Storekeepers, 628
Arch Street, between 6th and 7th streets,
Philadelphia. W. M. T. HOPKINS.
March 14—4m
REGISTER'S OFFICE.
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, March 9th, 1868.
Upon the application of James Ginn, and Wil-
liam S. Cleaver, Administrators of William Ginn,
late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county,
deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Reg-
ister that the Administrators aforesaid, give no-
tice of the granting of Letters of Administration
upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of
granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be
inserted within forty days from the date of such
Letters, in six of the most public places of the
County of New Castle, requiring all persons hav-
ing demands against the Estate, to present the
same, or to claim by Act of Assembly in such
case made up provided. And also cause the same
to be inserted within the same period in the
Middletown Transcript, a newspaper published in
Middletown, and to be continued therein two
months.
Given under the hand and Seal of of-
fice, of the Register aforesaid, at New
Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid,
the day and year above written.
J. R. COCHRAN, Register.
NOTICE.—All persons having claims against
the Estate of the deceased must present the same
July 1st, 1869, or abide the Act of Assembly
in such case made and provided.
JAMES GINN,
WILLIAM S. CLEAVER,
Administrators.
Address—Head of Sassafras, Kent Co. Md.
March 14—2m
THE WORLD'S
Combined Mower & Reaper,
THE VERY BEST IN THE WORLD.
THE ECONOMY
Wood Tooth Self-Delivering Hay and
Grain Rake.
For Sale by J. T. BUDD.
ORDERS are being received for the above new
and superior machinery, and a limited num-
ber only can be supplied this season. Send your
orders at once. Call and examine them.
Agents for Economy Rake wanted, to
whom a liberal commission will be allowed.
March 17-1f
NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing be-
tween the undersigned, under the name and
style of Herlock & Cochran, is this day dissolved
by mutual consent, and Edwin R. Cochran,
alone, authorized to settle the affairs of the Co-
partnership, and sign the name of the firm in liq-
uidation.
J. HURLOCK
E. R. COCHRAN.
The undersigned calls upon all persons indebted
to the late firm of HERLOCK & COCHRAN, to make
payment to him, and all persons having claims
against the same, to present them to Edwin R. Cochran,
for Herlock & Cochran, in liquidation.
Middletown March 11th 1868—1m
MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,
North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.
OPPOSITE BARNES'S CITY HOTEL,
BALTIMORE.
Isaac Albertson, Proprietor.
This is one of the most pleasant and cen-
tral locations in the city.
January 4, 1868—1y
GEORGE M. PATCHEN.
This thorough bred trotting Horse
will stand for Mares the ensuing season.
Insurance, one mare, \$30, two mares
\$40 each, three mares \$45 each, four or more
mares \$25 each.
JAMES T. SHALCROSS.
March 14-3m

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
Andrew E. Crow & Co.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Middletown and surrounding country that
they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at
207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.
where they intend to keep a large and well selected
stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
such as
Merinoes, Poplins, Alpaca & Coburgs,
BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.
We would call special attention to our stock of
Table and Shirting Linens,
BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.
A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND
CASSIMERES,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Please call and examine our stock and prices
before purchasing.
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.
DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,
207 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.
ANDREW E. CROW & CO.
January 25—1y
THERE IS NO
R MANURE
SO PERMANENT AS
RAW BONES,
FROM WHICH IS MADE
WHANN'S
RAW BONE Super-Phosphate.
Warranted Perfectly Pure and Free
from Adulteration.
Established as an excellent Fertilizer by
years of constant use, and highly recom-
mended by all who have used it as
A Great Crop Producer,
AND PERMANENT IMPROVER OF THE SOIL.
Every Farmer Should Use It.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
WALTON, WHANN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
Wilmington, Del.
E. T. EVANS, AGENT,
Feb 15—1y Middletown, Del.
The Knickerbocker Mutual Life In-
surance Company of New York,
ACCUMULATED CASH ASSETS FOR THE
SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,
\$5,500,000.
POLICIES ISSUED, 10,300
INCOME FOR THE YEAR, OVER \$2,000,000
PAID TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF
DECEASED MEMBERS, \$300,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE COVERED BY
POLICIES, \$50,000,000
NO RESTRICTION OF RESIDENCE OR TRAV-
EL—ALL POLICIES ARE NON-
FORFEITABLE.
PREMIUMS CAN BE PAID ALL IN CASH, OR
A PREMIUM NOTE CAN BE GIVEN FOR ONE-
HALF, IF DESIRED.
The Company is Mutual in its
Plan of Operations.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SAYS—"A Policy
of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest
mode of making a certain provision for one's
family."
LIFE Insurance, has the approbation of Cler-
gymen, Statesmen, Lawyers, Physicians, Mer-
chants &c. Get your Life Insured without delay.
Life is uncertain and full of contingencies.
ALFRED G. COX, AGENT,
Jan 18—6m Middletown, Del.
The Excelsior Stump Extractor,
MANUFACTURED BY
AVIS & THOMPSON,
PENNSGROVE, SALEM COUNTY, N. J.
THIS Machine, as the name indicates, is equal,
and in many respects surpasses all others
now in use.
1st. Is equal in power.
2d. Superior in simplicity; can be moved easily
by one or two men from one stump to another.
3d. Superior in simplicity; can be made by
any farmer, assisted by a blacksmith.
4th. Superior in quick action; can take up more
stumps in one day than any other puller now in use.
5th. Lower in price; they are sold so low that
any person having stumps can afford one.
Price, made in a substantial manner, \$20.
Individual rights \$6. All orders promptly
attended to. Machines delivered at steamboat or
railroad free of charge.
Mar 7—1m
DRUGS & MEDICINES.
H. Richmond Chamberlaine,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and
Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Arti-
cles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.
Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Clean-
ers, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and
Chimneys.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded
and orders answered with care and dispatch.
Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of
Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the
best quality.
Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore man-
ufacture.
Store—Main Street, opposite Davis' Hotel.
January 18—1y
NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Co.
are hereby notified that an instalment of
One Dollar per share upon the Capital Stock, will
be due and payable to John R. Hall, Treasurer,
on Monday, May 4th, 1868.
By order of the Board,
March 21. J. THOS. BUDD, Sec.

GRANVILLE WORRELL,
220 AND 222 MARKET STREET.
Wilmington, Del.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH
DRY GOODS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETS and Oil Cloths.
CHINA AND CALCUTTA
MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c. &c.
WE are prepared to fill orders for Churches,
Hotels, Private Dwellings and Public Build-
ing, furnishing them complete, including Stairs,
Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Curtains, Cor-
dons, Chair Bolts, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damasks,
&c. Orders will be taken and estimates furnished
of the whole cost, with articles furnished or otherwise,
as parties commencing housekeeping may prefer.
We cannot enumerate every leading depart-
ment, owing to the extent of our business, but
have a full assortment of various lines in
DRESS FABRICS,
MOURNINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS, &c. &c. &c.
Our long experience, combined with our in-
imate and extensive acquaintance with the largest
and best importing and manufacturing houses of
this country give us, we believe, advantages shared
by no other house to the same extent in Delaware,
and we wish distinctly to state that we are pre-
pared to sell always at low or lower than Philadel-
phia Merchants.
THE MOTTO OF THE HOUSE
CHEAP, PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
March 7, 1868—1y
IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
Thos. B. McConaughey's
PATENT CORN DROPPER.
THIS Dropper will positively save
one-half the time over the old way
of dropping corn.
It can be set to average any number
of grains desired to a hill.
It can be regulated to scatter the
corn more or less in the hill, or drop
it all in a close bunch if desired. In
windy weather this Dropper is just the
thing needed, as the corn cannot be
blown about while dropping.
All who have used these Droppers
agree in the opinion that the corn
comes up more regular and thicker,
and there is less re-planting to do, be-
cause they drop a more regular number
of grains to a hill, and every grain is
sure to be in the cross, where they are
covered alike.
Every Dropper will be warranted to
do all that is herein claimed for them,
or they will be taken back and the
money refunded.
Price \$2.25.
Please read the following certificates from
some of the most eminent Farmers of Delaware:
Near STANT BUDGET, DEL. March 13, 1866.
This is to certify that I have used for several
years McConaughey's Patent Corn Dropper, and
I am convinced every farmer would find it greatly
to his interest to own one. B. T. BIGGS.
MIDDLETOWN, MARCH 15, 1866.
THOMAS B. McCONAUGHEY.—After three years'
experience in dropping corn with your Patent
Corn Dropper, we have found their use to be a
great saving of time over the old way of dropping,
with better satisfaction in the manner in which
they do their work, and we think we have had
less re-planting to do since we have been using
them. B. A. Cochran, Jr., J. F. Wilson, B. F.
Hanson, R. R. Cochran, William Wilson, W. A.
Cochran, W. Green.
This is to certify that we, the undersigned,
having used Thomas B. McConaughey's Patent
Corn Dropper, have found them after trial, to be
a valuable and labor-saving invention. We
think farmers will find it to their interest to use
them. Wm. Reynolds, Wm. Knotts, C. Tatman,
Jr., J. A. Reynolds, Jr., F. Flannery, Henri Hub-
bell, James Knapp, Jr., Jos. T. Griffith, B. Gibbs,
N. T. Sevil, J. H. Hecker, R. T. Cochran, J.
W. Crawford, J. J. Lockwood, Thos. S. Merrett,
S. W. Stewart, T. Carlisle, George G. Kerr, R.
D. Wilson, J. Stewart, George Derrickson, W. R.
Lockwood, Wm. D. Corning, T. B. Nixine, Wm.
N. Wilson, O. Crow, Samuel Rambo, T. Murphy,
Calvin Jones, John C. Spear, Wm. S. Mote, C.
P. Cochran, R. F. Kandy, Joseph Griffith.
For sale by
JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS, Agents,
March 7—3m Middletown, Del.
COMPLETE MANURE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of Lime, Am-
monia and Potash.
WARRANTED free from adulteration. Pack-
ed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Price \$56
per ton 2,000 lbs. Liberal discount to dealers.
It has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats,
Potatoes, Cabbages, Turnips and Vegetables
of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire
of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the re-
sults obtained from the use of Complete Manure.
The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely
attest its virtues.
We have numerous testimonials to the effect
that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recom-
mend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and
Grass.
DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
Sole Agents, 39 S. Water St. & 40 S. Wharves,
Philadelphia.
For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
Also, by JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Middletown, Del.
POUDRETTE.
EIGHTEEN YEARS FAIR TRIAL!
THERE is no better Manure in the market for
all kinds of Crops. Put in at 50 cents
per bushel, or \$25 per ton, delivered at Railroad
and Steamboat Depots, in Philadelphia. Manu-
factured by Gray's Road, above the Arsenal, Phila-
delphia; Peckson's Farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey,
Westbury Railroad.
DEALERS.—FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO. 4th
and Calowhill streets, Philadelphia, and for sale
by Seed and Agricultural Implement Dealers gen-
erally. Office—220 Liberty street, back of the
new Post Office, Philadelphia. Liberal discount
to Dealers.
March 14—2m
J. Thomas Budd,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural
Machinery, Steam Engines, Reeling Gills,
Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at
city prices.
Jan 4-1y

POPULAR GOODS
POPULAR PRICES.
HAVING completed our arrangements for the
following year, we are now prepared to
offer great advantages to our friends and the
public in general in the assortment and prices of
our usual large line of well selected Goods, con-
sisting in part as follows:
NEW YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE & AMOSKEAG
FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.
Utica 5-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings. Atlan-
tic A, New Market R. R. Pacific and Salmon Falls
Heavy Brown Shirtings.
Pocasset 40 inch, and Indian Head 6-4 Brown
Sheetings.
Merrimack, Cocheco, American, Sprague, Ori-
ental, Richmond and Conestoga Prints, besides
a full assortment of the best makes American
Printed Delaines.
A few pieces of those EXTRA HEAVY
KENSIS at the old price.
An unusually large and attractive stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Alpaca, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Linens,
White Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Notions, Bal-
morai Skirts, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gentlemen's Call Boots and Over Shoes, Men's
and Boys' Extra Heavy Leather Boots and Bro-
gans, Ladies' Misses and Children's Balmorais
and Over Shoes.
A Full Assortment of Groceries,
Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware,
Sawware, Earthenware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Window Glass, Paint Brushes, &c. All of which
we offer at the very lowest market rates, and
cordially invite all to call and examine for them-
selves before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no
trouble whatever to show our consignments, and
The credit system having been recently reduced
among the Wholesale Merchants and Jobbers of
the cities almost to a cash basis, our terms here-
after will be six months credit, or five per cent
OFF FOR CASH on all sums over \$1.
JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Middletown.
February 8
BENJAMIN F. MAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange,
BALTIMORE, MD.
THE subscriber, having been at the head of the
State Grain Office, in the city of Baltimore,
for the last five years, thereby having acquired
considerable experience in the Grain Trade, and
now engaged in a General Commission Business,
would respectfully solicit a share of patronage
from Agriculturists and Forwarders of Grain and
Produce to the city. Such consignments will be
all times be attended to with promptness and
accuracy, and returns of the highest prices made.
AUTHORIZED REFERENCES:
Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland.
Col. E. H. Webster, Collector of Baltimore.
Gen. Edward Sharver, Postmaster of Baltimore.
Hon. John M. Frazier, Baltimore.
Hon. Hiram McCullough, M. C., of Cecil county.
Hon. Alexander Evans, " " " " " "
Hon. George Vickers, of Kent " " " " " "
Col. Edw. Wilson, of Washington " " " " " "
Col. James Wallace, of Dorchester " " " " " "
Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of " " " " " "
Col. Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester " " " " " "
Hon. Alfred Spates, of Allegheny " " " " " "
Hon. V. L. Emdin, Esq., of Washington " " " " " "
Messrs. Clabaugh & Harris, of Carroll " " " " " "
Hon. G. Fred. Maddox, of St. Mary's " " " " " "
Hon. Richard Madox, of Calvert " " " " " "
H. Vanderford, Esq., Middletown, Delaware.
January 4, 1868—6m
DR. MUSGROVE,
DENTIST,
ELKTON, MARYLAND,
OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church.
Teeth extracted without Pain by the use of
Narcotic Gas, or by the latest improvement—
the Spray Process, formed by Rigoline or Ether.
This Narcotic Spray is used with sensitive
teeth to be extracted, preparatory to filling.
Also, for PAINLESS removal of the Dental Pulp,
and for minor surgical operations.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to
a full set.
Persons from a distance desiring protracted
operations will please notify by mail, or other-
wise, thereby saving disappointment and loss of time.
Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash kept constantly on
hand; also, Dr. J. D. White's Compound.
THOMAS H. MUSGROVE, D. D. S.
Elkton, Md., January 18, 1868—1y
MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.
L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.
THIS well-known and popular establishment
is still the favorite resort of the travelling
public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure
the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished TA-
BLE, the choicest brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS
and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as
an abundant caterer, combined with attentive
waiters, reliable hostlers and moderate charges,
will be found assured, secure to him a continu-
ance of patronage from the travelling public.
HORSES AND MULES are always to be
found on sale at his Stables, during the proper
season; and persons in want of such stock can
readily supply themselves on accommodating terms.
Jan. 4—6mo
JOB PRINTING.
Having received a large supply of new and
beautiful type, we are prepared to do Job Work
of every description, from the finest and most
elaborate card, to the largest and most showy
poster.
ORDERS FOR
CARDS, CIRCULARS,
DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
FUNERAL NOTICES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL TICKETS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES, BILL-HEADS,
ENVELOPES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, POSTERS,
HORSE BILLS, &c. &c.
will be promptly attended to, at moderate rates.
Printing done in Gold, Bronze, and all
kinds of FANCY COLORS.
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
The Transcript Office,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Jan 25-4f
First Class Boarding House.
NO. 76 SHARP STREET,
BALTIMORE.
Located one square from the B. and O. R. R. Depot,
and three squares from the Eastern Shore
Steamboat Wharf.
MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT, late of Chester-
town, Kent county, Maryland, informs her
friends and the public generally that she will ac-
commodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Per-
manent and Table boarders.
Jan. 4-1y

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
VARIETY STORE.
SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works,
Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books,
BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding.
Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.
Stationery of all kinds.
Photograph Albums, Work Books, Fancy
Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket
Books, Port Folios, Purse, Portmonies, Segar
Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cordis, Look-
ing Glasses.
Back Gammon Boards,
CHESS & CHECKER MEN,
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
Rubber Pencils and Pencilholders, Writing Fluid
Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors,
Steele Buttons, Straps, Breast Pins, Finger Rings,
Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail
and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys,
Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.
A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's Soap.
PHIALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts,
Pomades, Hair Oils, and
Dental Soap, of the first quality.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Neck Ties of various styles, Bicorne Collars,
Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets,
&c. &c.
Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaum and To-
bacco Pouches.
Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.
DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS.
New York Ledger.
Harpers' Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine.
Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly,
Boys and Girls Weekly,
Gleason's Literary Companion.
Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy
and the Democratic Magazines.
A large variety of Fancy Articles.
Call and examine, at
D. L. DUNNING'S,
Corner of Main and Scott streets,
Middletown, Del.
Jan 4—3mo.
TO THE READERS
of
The Middletown Transcript.
A WELL KNOWN wit once said: Clothes do
not make the man, but they do very much
to make him look respectable after he is made.
Men are always apt to judge others by their ex-
ternal appearance, and justly so, for no person
is just as much the character of a gentleman
as a high sense of honor or unquestionable
veracity; in this view, therefore, it behooves every
man not only to procure good clothing but to
have it made in the most elegant and fashionable
shape, and we know of no establishment in town
which better insures these desirable qualities than
WILDES' STAR CLOTHING HALL,
Main Street, Middletown, Del.
N. B.—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings kept
constantly on hand and made to order.
January 25—m
GOLD MEDAL PIANOS
AND PARLOR ORGANS.
STIEFF'S PIANOS.—THE BEST NOW MADE.
GOLD MEDAL for the best Pianos manu-
factured has been awarded for the year 1867,
to CHAS. H. STIEFF, of Baltimore, and pro-
duced by the best Professors in Baltimore to be
the BEST PIANOS, and were in competition with
Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Pianos.
Stieff's Pianos are the best in the world, and
are not to be in other instruments, and are all made
at his extensive Factory and out of the best sea-
soned material, and warranted for five years.
Call and examine for yourselves. They are
sold at lower prices than any other house.
SECOND HAND PIANOS from \$50 to \$300.
Also, PARLOR ORGANS for sale cheap at
STIEFF'S,
No. 7 North Liberty Street.
January 4, 1868.
FRANCIS TARONI
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has recently located
on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake
streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all
kinds of
House and Sign Painting,
Gilding, China Gilding, Calculating, Paper
Hanging, &c.
All work done with neatness and dispatch.
He invites the public to give him a call, he
flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction
to all who favor him with their custom.
All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.
January 11—6m
WANTED.
A COMPETENT PERSON to cultivate, on
share, a Farm of 212 acres, in Northumber-
land county, Va. There is a large two-story
Brick House, in good repair, new Barn, Corn
Houses, Ice House

Select Poetry.

From the New York Globe of January 6, 1868.

We have long had in our mind to copy the following lines into our columns, and thus contribute to the redemption of the noblest specimen of American song from oblivion to which it seemed to be consigned by an unwelcome neglect. It is now half a century since it was written by Robert Treat Paine, when it was sung at a festival given in honor of our National Anniversary, of which it formed a principal feature. Time has not taken a single jot from its great and surpassing merit, and it deserves to be sung in all time to come, upon all patriotic occasions. A slight alteration from the original may, however, be detected in the last verse; but it is thus stripped of a political allusion that was never in good taste, and which, if we mistake not, was the means of consigning the whole song to disuse. As it now stands, let it be revived as a national song, and may it go down to posterity as the noblest of American strains, and worthy of being preserved in letters of gold.

THE SONS OF COLUMBIA.

By ROBERT TREAT PAINE.
Air—"Anacreon in Heaven."

Ye sons of Columbia, who bravely have fought,
For those rights which, unstained, from your
sires have descended, and which, if we
May now taste the blessings your valor has
brought,
And your sons reap the soil which their fathers
defended,
Mid the reign of mild Peace
May your nation increase,
With the glory of Rome and the wisdom of
Greece;
And ne'er may the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls
its waves!

The fame of our arms, of our laws the mild sway,
Had justly enabled our nation to stay,
Till the dark clouds of faction obscured our
young day,
And envied the sun of America's glory,
But let traitors be told,
Who their country have sold,
And bartered their God for an image of gold,
That ne'er will the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls
its waves!

Our mountains are crowned with imperial oak,
Whose roots like our liberties ages have nour-
ished;
But, long e'er our country submits to the yoke,
Not a tree shall be left on the field where it
fourished;
Should invasion sweep
Every grove would descend
From the hill-top it shaded our shores to defend,
For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls
its waves!

Let our patriots destroy Anarchy's pestilent worm,
Lest our Liberty's growth should be checked
by corrosion;
Then let clouds thicken round us, we heed not
the storm;
Our realm fears no shock but earth's own
explosion,
Poes assail us in vain,
Though their fleets bridge the main,
For our arms and laws with our lives we'll
maintain!

And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls
its waves!

Should the tempest of War overshadow our land,
It's bolts could ne'er rend Freedom's Temple
sanctuary;
For, unmoved at its portal would Washington
stand,
And repulse with his breast, the assault of
its thunder!

His sword from the sleep
Of its scabbard would leap
And conduct with its point every flash to the
deep;
For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls
its waves!

Let fame to the world sound America's name—
No faction her sons from their Union can sever;
Her freedom deservedly meets with acclaim,
And shall flourish till Liberty's banners forever!

Then raise, heart and hand,
Like Leonidas' band,
And swear to the God who rules ocean and land,
That ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls
its waves!

The New Paper Mill of the Chickasawhogue
Manufacturing Company of Mobile Ala.

This splendid establishment—situated
a few rods west of the track of the Mo-
bile and Ohio Railroad, at Beaver Mead-
ow, twenty-six miles from this city—
was formally inaugurated on Wednesday
12th of February, 1868, and is now in
successful operation. It is the result of
strictly Southern enterprise, energy and
capital. There are but few mills in the
United States of greater capacity, and a
still less number which affords within its
walls the combination of room and conve-
nience so evident at a glance—as this one.
Convenience is economy in time and labor
and that is one of the chief points con-
stantly kept in view by the master me-
chanic who superintended the arrange-
ment of the machinery and details of the
mill, and most happily has succeeded.

The building consists of a machine
room 102 feet by 30 feet, and a basement
under the rag engine room 40 feet by 80
feet—the whole enclosed by a wall of red
sandstone procured in the immediate vicinity.
A division wall separates the ma-
chine room—in which the paper is made—
from the basement in which are situated
the steam engine, main line of shafting,
and the drainers in which the pulp is
bleached with chlorine before it is ground
fine enough for paper. The rag engine
room is 40 feet by 80 feet, built of wood,
with rag room above of same size. The
whole building is much better lighted and
ventilated than is customary, having an
unusual number of large windows—those
in the machine room being arched and
adding much to the beautiful appearance
of the building.

The boiler rags are taken from the rotary
boiler and put into them and washed, one
part of the machinery of the engines ac-
tually upon the rags, serves both to cut
them and beat out the dirt at the same
time, while another part separates the
dirty water from the rags and carries it to
a waste-spout outside the engine, while a
constant stream of clear water running in
the engine keeps up the supply. After
four hours the rags have become lint—or
pulp—which is then emptied from the en-
gine into the drainers, with bleaching
powders and vitriol added, where the pulp
undergoes the process of bleaching and
becomes pure white. It is then taken
out of the drainers and put into the beat-
ing engines and ground fine enough for
making paper, and then emptied into a
large cistern in the machine room below.

The machine—so termed—is a large
and beautiful one, of the kind denomi-
nated Fourdrinier, named after the inventor,
a Frenchman, and is the best kind in use
for manufacturing paper. It is 72 inches
wide, with seven large drivers 28 inches
diameter each, which are heated by steam
and dries the paper as it passes around
them, and are so arranged that either ex-
haust steam from the steam engine or
live steam from the boilers can be used for
the purpose. Ten fine iron callenders
give a beautiful surface to the paper as it
passes between them after it is dried and
before being cut into sheets. The ma-
chine is about four feet high and sixty-
eight feet long, but from the numerous
turns around rolls, drivers and callen-
ders, the paper has to pass over about 125
feet space before it is completed. The
weight of the machine exclusive of shaft-
ing is about fifteen tons, and is set up on
ten iron square timbers, which are laid on
solid stone walls two feet thick.

From one to two and a half tons of
paper per day of twenty-four hours can be
made on the machine, according to the size
and thickness of the paper, and speed at
which the machine is run. From the
machine the paper is counted by hand and
tied up in bundles ready for market.

As the success of a manufacturing estab-
lishment of almost any kind depends
greatly upon the manner in which it is
built, the Directors of the Company dis-
played much wisdom and prudence in the
selection of the proper person to construct
their beautiful mill. Mr. Wm. H. Spratt,
a gentleman of great experience and abili-
ty, who has worked at Elkton, Cecil county,
Maryland, is the person to whom they
entrusted their work; and most diligent-
ly has he and his corps of thorough ma-
chinists labored, and faithfully executed
their task. Everything which passed
through their hands bears the stamp of a
finished competent workman; and the
beautiful overshot water wheel, built by
Mr. Spratt, which drives the machine—a
little giant, 26 feet high, by 2½ feet wide,
is a perfect model of strength, beauty and
accuracy.

As the South will undoubtedly soon
enter largely into manufactures of various
kinds, any person or Company wishing
the services of an "A. No. 1" millwright
and mechanic will do well to preserve Mr.
Spratt's address, as he is considered by
competent judges one of the best mechan-
ical engineers of this country.—*Mobile
Daily Tribune.*

Not Easily Frightened.

It was many years ago, prior to the
Revolution, when the good old laws of
hanging people for numberless crimes (now-
adays) in full vogue, that a small party
were gathered one bright moonlight night
in an eating cellar in the city of New
York, around an old table, from which
the steam rose to the ceiling as it left
the surface of a large dish of soup set
in its centre. The party appeared in a
merry humor; and as three noted char-
acters had that day swung from the scaf-
fold, the topic of the conversation natu-
rally turned upon the execution.

"Old Jake died game, at all events,"
said one of the men.

"I'm afraid that's more'n you'll do,"
replied another.

"I don't fear death in any shape,"
replied the first speaker.

"You don't hey," suddenly chimed in
a third person.

"No I don't, nor I can't be scared ei-
ther," was the braggart answer.

"You can't, hump!—allow me to doubt
that, will you," sneered his opponent.

"If you don't believe it, you are free-
ly privileged to test me, but mind you the
consequences be on your own head, not
mine."

"Well, we'll see. You don't fear dead
people, do you?"

"Not as much as living ones."

"Very well. Now, then, I'll bet you
twenty dollars that you don't go down to
the scaffold and feed one of the men, hung
to-day, with some hot soup."

He coolly lowered the spoon, descended the
scaffold, and took his way back to the cellar.
The ventriloquist also made tracks for
the same place, and fully testified that the
bet had been fairly won, and swearing that
after what had taken place, his oppo-
nent might brag as much as he pleased, but
he wouldn't get another wager out of him.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES,

AND
NEW STYLES.

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia with
a stock of goods of great variety of styles
and qualities, being selected with an eye single
to the tastes and wishes of the people generally.
Our stock

Muslins being entirely New,
we can offer great bargains in

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMASUTTA
and all leading makes of Bleached Goods. Also,
standard Brown Muslins, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings.

We are offering our FALL and WINTER
GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES such as

Ladies Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cassimeres,
Balmoral Skirts,
Ladies' Vests,
Gents' Knit Shirts.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Boots & Shoes, Selling Low,
all being purchased from manufacturers.

ALL WE ASK IS TRIAL, AND SHOW
GOODS WITH GREAT PLEASURE.

NAUDAIN & BRO.
Jan 25-ly Middletown.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middle-
town and surrounding country their thanks
for the very liberal patronage they have received,
and embrace this medium in announcing to all
builders and contractors and those in want of
Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them
on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our
price, as the market has demanded, and we think
that they will compare with the city prices. Our
stock is very large, embracing a full assortment
of SPRUCE.

HEMLOCK,
AND OAK FRAMING STUFF,
ALL SIZES.

WHITE PINE BOARDS,
HEMLOCK
OAK PLANK.

WHITE PINE DO.
WHITE PINE SIDING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
HEMLOCK

PLASTERING LATHES.
SPRUCE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.
Building Hardware,
NAILS AND SPECIALITIES.

BRICKS,
CALCINE PLASTER, LIME & HAIR.

HEWES' PHOSPHATE.

PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE,
VARNISH, DRY JAPAN, GLASS.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.
January 25-ly

200 Tons Lehigh Coal,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Locust Mountain Coal,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Shamokin Coal,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

200 Bushels Prime Clover Seed,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

50 Bus Prime Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

1000 Bus Wilmington Ground Plaster,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

DR. J. J. VANDERFORD,
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, Del.,
respectfully announces to the public that
he is prepared to perform all operations per-
taining to the practice of
DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vul-
canite, a material superior to metals in its adapt-
ability and durability.
Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can
have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.
Great care will be given to Children's Teeth;
irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth pre-
served until the permanent ones make their
appearance.

A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand.
Office seven doors east of the Bank.
January 4, 1868-ly

ODESSA NURSERIES.
WE are now offering for sale, for Spring
Planting, 1868, No. 1 Plants of the
BLACKBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
GOOSEBERRY,
CURRANT
GRAPE VINES,
by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, all of which
will be warranted genuine and true to name.
Also, Orange Orange Plants, Asparagus of Roots,
and Early Goodrich Potatoes.
POLK & HYATT,
Odessa, Del.
January 25-3m

TO FARMERS.
OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS,
of Prime Quality, for sale.
ANDREW HUSBABECK
Middletown, Del.
Apply to
Feb 1-ly

Louisa Muhlbach's Historical Novels.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
445 AND 447 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HAVE just published, *The Empress Josephine*.
An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napo-
leon. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, \$1.50; Cloth, \$2.
Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia. 1 vol. 8vo.
Paper covers, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.

The Daughter of an Emperor. 1 vol. 8vo. Il-
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German by Adelaide de V. Chaudron. 1 vol. 8vo.
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from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and
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Illustrated. Paper covers, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.
Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr. An Historical
Novel. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.

PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS.
I.—THEY ARE INSTRUCTIVE.
"As purely literary works, these historical ro-
mances possess a high degree of merit. They read
like genuine histories."—*Catholic World.*
"They are correct descriptions of the countries
and the people described."—*Herald.*

II.—THEY ARE ENTERTAINING.
"We regard these books as among the best and
most entertaining novels of the day."—*Spring-
field Republican.*
"The reader is at once fascinated and held spell-
bound until the volume is completed."—*Free
Press.*

III.—THEY ARE MEMORABLE OF THE TIMES.
"No one can peruse them without conceding
the author's great skill in grasping and delineat-
ing the characters which figure conspicuously in
them."
"The study which enables the author to delineate
so accurately the emotions and incentives to
action which moved men and women of a past
age must be close and untiring, and Louisa Mu-
hlbach shows in all of her works a perfection which
carries the reader into the very presence of the
characters represented."—*Syracuse Journal.*

IV.—THEY ARE HISTORICALLY CORRECT.
"Historically correct, and as entertaining as
many of the volumes of Sir Walter Scott."—*Provi-
dence Herald.*
"Louisa Muhlbach must have carefully and dili-
gently studied the secret histories of the times
and countries of which she writes, and her task
is done well and effectively."—*Warrenton Spy.*
"No historical novelist has borrowed so faith-
fully and successfully to reproduce a complete
picture of past times and events."—*Utica Herald.*

V.—THEY ARE ORIGINAL.
"It has greatly surprised readers to find a
new writer with such constructive genius and
knowledge of character as Louisa Muhlbach pos-
sesses."—*Public Ledger.*
"Each succeeding novel adds to Mrs. Muhlbach's
reputation as a writer of historic fiction."—*N. Y.
Times.*

VI.—THEY ARE FULL OF IMAGINATION.
"She is not only a logical joiner, but a neat-
handed artisan."—*Christian Witness.*
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it is really wonderful how Madame Muehlbach
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the end."—*City News.*

VII.—THEY CONTAIN ANECDOTES OF COURTS.
"Scottish history offered no fresher and more
romantic material to the magic working hand of
Sir Walter Scott than she finds in the annals of
the German courtiers and New York. They will
stand in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk
and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from
Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will
stop at the Delaware Railroad Line only at
principal stations at which their time is stated.
Except that Steamboat Train South will let off
passengers from Baltimore at any station to which
they have tickets.

Passengers from Delaware Railroad Line to
Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Delaware Rail-
road, change cars at N. C. Junction in morning,
at Wilmington in afternoon and night, unless
trains are delayed.

March 14. Superintendent Delaware R. R.

ORIGIN
And History of the Books of the Bible,
BOTH the Canonical and Apocryphal, showing
what the Bible is not, what it is, and how
it came to be so. (New Testament.) With Illustrations
By Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D., for more than
thirty years Biblical Professor at Andover, Cin-
cinnati, and other Theological Seminaries, and
acknowledged to be one of the best informed Bible
students of the age. This work is one of patient
research, diligent study, and ripe experience, be-
ing in fact the life work of the author.

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Delaware Rail Road Line.

Spring Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, March 16th, 1868,
Passenger Trains will run as follows, until
further notice:

NORTH.
Leave Crisfield, 11 20 A. M. 6 45 A. M.
" Marion, 11 50
" Kingston, 12 10 P. M.
" Westover, 12 35
" Princess Anne, 1 10 7 30
" Eden, 1 30
" Forktown, 1 50
" Salisbury, 2 10 8 05
" Delmar, 2 25
" Laurel, 2 40 8 50
" Seaford, 3 05
" Bridgeville, 3 25
" Greenwood, 3 35
" Farmington, 3 45
" Harrington 7 00 4 05 9 45
" Felton, 7 15 4 20
" Plymouth, 7 20 4 25
" Canterbury, 7 25 4 30
" Wil. Grove, 7 25 4 30
" Camden, 7 35 4 40
" Dover, 7 55 4 55 10 25
" Moorton, 8 05 5 10
" Brendon, 8 15 5 15
" Smyrna, 8 10 5 10 10 30
" Clayton, 8 25 5 25 10 45
" Sussex, 8 30 5 30
" Blackbird, 8 40 5 40
" Townsend, 8 50 5 45
" Middleto'n, 9 05 6 05 11 20
" Mt Pleasant, 9 15 6 15 9 05
" St Georges, 9 30 6 30
" Bear, 9 40 6 40
" New Castle 10 00 7 00 12 00 M.
Arrive Philadelphia, 10 25 7 25 12 20 P. M.
" Philadelphia, 11 55 A. M. 9 00 P. M. 1 30
" Baltimore 1 15 P. M. 3 15 A. M. 3 45

SOUTH.
Leave Philadelphia, 3 30 P. M. 8 30 A. M. 5 00 P. M.
" Baltimore, 2 15 7 25 2 15
" " 5 05 P. M. 10 15 6 30
" New Castle, 5 25 10 40 6 50
" Bear, 10 55 7 15
" St Georges, 11 15 7 30
" Mt Pleasant, 11 25 7 40
" Middleto'n, 11 45 8 00
" Townsend, 11 55 8 10
" Blackbird, 12 00 M. 8 15
" Sussex, 12 10 M. 8 25
" Clayton, 12 15 P. M. 8 30
" Seaford, 12 20 P. M. 8 40
" Farmington, 12 25 P. M. 8 45
" Harrington, 12 30 P. M. 8 50
" Greenwood, 12 35 P. M. 9 00
" Bridgeville, 12 40 P. M. 9 05
" Laurel, 12 45 P. M. 9 10
" Delmar, 12 50 P. M. 9 15
" Salisbury, 9 30 3 40
" Forktown, 3 50
" Eden, 4 00
" Princess Anne, 10 00 4 35
" Westover, 4 55
" Kingston, 5 10
" Marion, 5 25
Arrive Crisfield, 10 45 P. M. 5 45 P. M.

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for
Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.—
Leave Philadelphia 7 00 P. M. and Wilmington
8 35 P. M. for New Castle.

SEVEN BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those
above: Smyrna for Clayton 12 00 noon, and
8 10 P. M. Clayton for Smyrna, 8 40 and 11 00
A. M. to make connection with trains to and
from Dover, and Stations South.

Trains leaving Crisfield at 6 45 A. M., and
Wilmington going South at 5 05 P. M. will run
in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk
and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from
Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will
stop at the Delaware Railroad Line only at
principal stations at which their time is stated.
Except that Steamboat Train South will let off
passengers from Baltimore at any station to which
they have tickets.

Passengers from Delaware Railroad Line to
Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Delaware Rail-
road, change cars at N. C. Junction in morning,
at Wilmington in afternoon and night, unless
trains are delayed.

March 14. Superintendent Delaware R. R.

ORIGIN
And History of the Books of the Bible,
BOTH the Canonical and Apocryphal, showing
what the Bible is not, what it is, and how
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